NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLU-TION: being Letters of Eminent Men to GEORGE WASHING-TON, from the time of his taking command of the Army to the end of his Presidency. Edited from the original manu-scripts by Jaren Sparks: 4 volumes, Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1853.

These volumes form a natural and appropriate These volumes form a natural and appropriate sequel to "Washington's Writings," as previously compiled by the same editor, and may be regarded in fact as a necessary complement to that portion of the writings of our Pater Patriae comprised under the head of his "Correspondence." The letters here given have been selected from "several thouremaining in the possession of Washington at his death, it being the aim of the editor to choose such as would enlarge the reader's knowledge of the events, characters, and opinions of the period which they embrace: and it adds to their value that all the letters thus selected are here printed entire. As to their editorial revision, Mr. Sparks simply claims that it has been performed with such care as the condition of the manuscripts admitted or required, errors of grammar and obvious blunders. the result of hasty composition, having been corrected. But no reader can carefully peruse these volumes without being made sensible of the conscientious and faithful manner in which the editor has acquitted himself of the responsibility attaching to his functions. For the course which, in his editorial revision of Washington's Letters, he chose to pursue, and for the fidelity with which he followed it out in practice, Mr. SPARKS needs no defence of ten the ample justification which appeared a short time ago in its columns under his own hand.

Though the primary aim of the present compilation may have been to illustrate various parts of Washington's Writings, yet their contents, as the editor justly remarks, possess an independent value, conveying as they do "numerous original facts from the highest sources." Interesting simply as me-morials of the men whom not only American pride but the consenting voice of the world has agreed to pronounce "above all Greek, above all Roman fame," they are valuable besides as being the confidential testimony of those best qualified to judge of the civil and military events of the time to which they refer. "Writing," says Mr. Sparks, "with a full understanding of what was passing around them, and generally on topics of immediate importance, their statements possess a weight of authority and a freshness which ensure their accuracy and enhance their interest." Remembering what the French philosopher se cencisely said about the relations between the style and the man, the reader very naturally expects to find the style of these letters quite different from that with which literary taste or modern habit has familiarized him. He who comes to their perusal expecting to find in them the graces of elegant composition, or the facile flip-pancy of current correspondence, will be doomed to sappointment. It must be remembered that many of the writers of these letters, men like Putnam and Greene, were better used to wield the mattock and the blacksmith's hammer before they began to wield the sword and the pen. They were men of deeds, not of words; they affected leaden rather than paper bullets; they could set a squadron on the field better than they could marshal fine phrases into harmonious periods. And yet their style is not in general without a certain terseness which far transcends all the gauds of a gewgaw diction; if it lacks the grace and elegance of the Corinthian capital, it possesses the solidity and massiveness of the Doric column. We can perhaps best convey our conception of the style which pervades nearly all these letters by quoting an example in illustration of that strength and conciseness of expression which reach the point at once without any waste of time and paper in superfluous verbiage, and, least of all, in dscititious ornament. We select almost at random, but the following extract from a letter of John Hancock, the President of Congress, to the Commander-in-Chief, will show the calm and self-sustained grandeur which characterized the heroes of our revolutionary era. There was nothing rhapsodi-where we may try the experiment to free the negroes, and cal, nothing strained in their language, as there was use them only as intemperate and hair-brained in their conduct: "PHILADELPHIA, JULY 6, 1776

"Sin: The Congress, for some time past, have had their attention occupied by one of the most interesting them or any other assembly of men. ugh it is not possible to foresee the consequence

of human actions, yet it is nevertheless a duty we owe ourselves and posterity, in all our public councils, to decide in the best manner we are able, and to leave the event to that Being who controls both causes and events, to bring about His own determinations.

"Impressed with this sentiment, and at the same time

fully convinced that our affairs may take a more favor-able turn, the Congress have judged it necessary to dissolve the connexion between Great Britain and the American Colonies, and to declare them free and independent which I am directed by Congress to transmit to you, and to request you will have it proclaimed at the head of the

army in the way you shall think most proper.

"Agreeably to the request of Congress, the Committee of Safety of this colony have forwarded to you ten thousand flints, and the flints at Rhode Island are ordered to

be-sent to you immediately. * *
"I have the honor to be, sir, with perfect esteem, your most obedient and very humble servant. "JOHN HANCOCK, President.

There is in such language a natural dignity which can well afford to dispense with the tawdry prettinesses that we moderns are too often disposed to affect. Who can conceive of Monsieur Lamartine writing thus about the last French Declaration of the "Republic, simple and indivisible?" or, in fact, of any Frenchman writing thus about any of the revolutions in which his countrymen have reloiced during the last three-quarters of a century ? Such letters as the above make us thankful that we are Americans, and Anglo-Americans at that. To our mind there ricans, and Anglo-Americans at that. To our mind there is something of the old Spartan imperturbability in this calm reference to subjects the most momentous; and then battalions raised by this State, (Rhode Island.) that allusion to the ten thousand flints in the same breath and tone as that which announced the "Declaration of Independence" has a significance of its own which the attentive reader will not fail to note.

The letters contained in these volumes will be the most interesting and suggestive to him whose knowledge of the times which they embrace is the most accurate and minute. To such a reader they will disclose the secret springs of many actions and events, and enable him, as it were, to trace the hidden rills of influence which combined at the rate of one hundred and twenty pounds for the to swell "a tide in the affairs of men." Even the localities from which they are dated often invest with an added interest the names of many places with which before we may have failed to connect any revolutionary associations or reminiscences. And then there is a great number of facts relating to such a period which it is very interesting to know, but which the "dignity of history" does not always stoop to pick up and preserve. They are here re- lar projects, several letters of Gen. Greene's during the corded with all the fividness of narration which can be progress of his Southern campaign, as well as those of imparted by those who write from personal observation John Laurens, of South Carolina, who labored zealously. or experience, thus giving often a picturesque outline to though unsuccessfully, to secure the passage of a bill what were before the dry details of some familiar transac- through the Legislature of that State authorizing the ortion or event.

viduality. In this fact alone is found a convincing proof subject inspired both in our Privy Council and Assembly of their naturalness. The writers have not sought to but the single voice of reason was drowned by the howlcast their thoughts and feelings into any artificial or con- ings of a triple-headed monster, in which prejudice, avahas evidently given us a " piece of his own mind" in the which we have found in a letter of Gen. Garege's under letters before us. The old-fashioned puritanism of Gov. date of 26th April, 1779. "I had letters," writes he to Turnbull, the sprightly courtesy of Gen. Philip Schuyler, Gen. Washington, "last night from South Carolina which the bon hommis of Lafayette, the facile elegance of Rich- indicate a great disgust between the State and the Con- wounds inflicted by her husband, who is in jail.

wardness of Greene, and the exuberance of Jefferson, are all characteristics of the men, which we find preserved in loaded with rice which and to sail, but the Stite is so signate any one who would seem to have possessed a style to the Continental vessels from the embargo."

most peculiar to himself, we should name Gen. Charles In 17:38 he writes to the same effect from his hea most peculiar to himself, we should name Gen. Charles Lee. He writes like a gay soldier, and with a devil-maycare style, which is often more piquant than pious, and it has been with some surprise that we have perused many of his letters addressed to Washington, spiced as they are with a jocularity and profanity which the writer must have known to be most alien to the character of his correspondent, around whom "laughter holding both his sides" was not accustomed to wait, and by whom blasphemy was never esteemed a soldieriy accomplishment. The following extract from one of Lee's letters addressed te Washington, from Williamsburg, then the capital of Virginia, will furnish a not unpleasant or unfair specimen of his epistolary style:

"My situation [in Williamsburg] is just as I expected. I am afraid that I shall make a shabby figure, without any real demerits of my own. I am like a dog in a dancing-school. I know not where to turn myself, where to fix myself. The circumstances of the country, intersected by navigable rivers; the uncertainty of the enemy's designs and motions, who can fly in an instant to any spot with their canvass wings, throw me, er would throw Ju-lius Caesar, into this inevitable dilemma. I may possi-bly be in the North, when, as Richard says, I should serve my sovereign in the West. I can only act from serve my sovereign in the West. I can only act from surmise, and have a very good chance of sermising wrong.

"I am sorry to grate your ears with a truth; but must at all events assure you that the Provincial Congress of New York are angels of decision when compared with your countrymen, the committee of safety assembled at Williamsburg. Page, Lee, Mercer, and Payne are indeed exceptions; but from Pendleton, Bland, the Treasurer, and Company—ilbera nos, O', Domine."

As it is impossible to make an abstract of a volume of letters, or to convey any thing like an idea of their geneours, as the readers of this journal have not forgot | ral contents and subject-matters when these are as numerous and diverse as the separate letters in which they are contained, it only remains for us to select such specimens of the correspondence before us as has seemed tous to possess a more than common interest.

It is pleasant to remark the reverence in which Washngton was evidently held by our French allies during the revolution: the letters of Count d'Estaign and Lafayette especially breathe the spirit of a most fervid and genuine admiration. We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of quoting at some length from a letter addressed to Washington by Lafayette from Cadiz, just after hearing that peace had been concluded between Great Britain and her

"MY DEAR GENERAL: Were you such a man as Julius Gesar or the King of Prussia, I should almost be sorry for you at the end of the great tragedy where you are acting such a part. But, with my dear General, I rejoice at the blessings of a peace where our noble ends have been secured. Remember our Valley Forge times; and, from a recellection of past denours and labour we shall from a recollection of past dangers and labors, we shall be still more pleased at our present comfortable situation What a sense of pride and satisfaction I feel when think of the times that have determined my engaging i

"As for you, my dear General, who truly can say you have done-all this, what must your-virtuous and good heart feel, on the happy instant when the revolution you have made is now firmly established! I cannot but envy the happiness of my grandchildren, when they will be about celebrating and worshipping your name. To have one of their ancestors among your soldiers, to know he had the good fortune to be the friend of your heart, will be the eternal honor in which they shall glory; and to the eldest of them, as long as my posterity will last, I shall delegate the favor you have been pleased to confer

upon my son George.

"At the prospect of a peace I had prepared to go to America. You know me too well, my dear General, not to be sensible of the pleasure I anticipated in the hope to embrace you and to be reunited to my fellew-soldiers Never did any thing please me so much as the delightful Never did any thing please me so much as the delightful prospect I had before me. But, on a sudden, I have been obliged to defer my darling plan; and, as I have at last been blessed with a letter of yours, I know you approve of my lengthening my furlough upon political accounts. The enclosed copy of a letter to Congress and my official letter to Mr. Livingston, which I request him to communicate to you, will fully inform you of the reasons that urge me to post off to Madrid. From thereit will be better for material to Positive I and the second state of the second ter for me to go to Paris; and in the month of June I will embark for America. Happy, ten times happy, shall I be in embracing my dear General, my father, my best friend, whom I love with an affection and a respect which I too well feel not to know it is impossible to me to ex-

some ease and quiet, permit me to propose a plan to you, which might become greatly beneficial to the black part America, I will cheerfully devote a part of my time to careful avoidance of all that shall jeopard the safety or render the method fashionable in the West Indies. If it symmetry of a fabric which it cost our fathers so much be a wild scheme, I had rather be mad this way than to

be thought wise in the other task. **

"Your inflance my less Consul, sannet be better employed than in inducing the people of America to strengthen their Federal Union. It is a work in which it behooves you to be concerned. Depend upon it, my dear General, that European politics will be apt to create divisions among the States. Now is the time when the powers of Congress must be fixed, the boundaries deterined, and articles of confederation revised. It is a work in which every well-wisher of America must desire to be concerned. It is the finishing stroke that is wanting to the perfection of the temple of liberty. * * "Your most devoted and affectionate friend,

" LAPAYETTE. The reader will certainly agree with us that the letter as replete with expressions of friendship as with Gallicisms; and so of all the letters from Lafavette contained in these volumes. We may say that they breathe an unaffected simplicity, due partly to the nature of the man and arising also partly from his imperfect mastery of the English tongue, which, not admitting any indulgence of elaborate refinement, compelled the writer to fall back upon those forms of genuine feeling which find their instinctive utterance even in the greatest poverty of lan-

Scattered through these volumes we have found human ous letters relating to the employment of slaves in the continental army-a proposition which all may not be aware was seriously entertained by some of the wisest statesmen and the first military men of the revolution. The following letter is in point on this topic:

" PROVIDENCE, FEBRUARY 23, 1778. SIR: I have been favored with your Excellency's let

"I laid the letter before the General Assembly, at their ession on the second Monday in this menth, who, considering the pressing necessity of filling up the continental army, and the peculiarly difficult circumstances of this State, which rendered it in a manner impossible to recruit our battalions in any other way, adopted the measure. Liberty is given to every effective slave to enter the ser vice during the war; and, upon his passing muster, he is absolutely made free, and entitled to all the wages, bounties, and encouragements given by Congress to any sol-dier enlisting into their service. The musters are allowed most valuable slave, and in proportion for those of less value. The number of slaves in this State is not great, but it is generally shought that three hundred and upwards will be enlisted. "I am, with great respect, sir, your Excellency's most

bedient humble servant, Besides the evidence of this letter from the Governor f Rhode Island, we might quote, in confirmation of simiganization of one or two black regiments. "The plan Not the least interesting feature which has struck our which brought me," says he, " to this country [from my attention in perusing these letters is their marked indi- seat in Congress] was urged with all the zeal which the ventional mould, nor do they employ set phrases of speech rice, and pusillanimity were united." This "plan" was the ready-made common places of prescription and cus- the raising a corps of negroes. While alluding to South tom with which shallow minds contrive to make shift so Carolina, we would add, in passing, that perhaps the as to save the trouble of thinking for themselves. Each earliest trace of her disaffection for Federal power is that

each letter they have written. If, however, we may to much soured that mey will not grant exclusive praileges

We suspect, in the following extract of a letter from Hamilton, dated 11th April, 177,3:

"There are two classes of men, sir, in Congres of very different views—one take the State, the other to Continental politics. The last have been strenuou advocates for funding the public debt upon solid securics; the former have given every opposition in their payer, and have only been dragged into the measures, which are now near being adopted, by the clamors of the army and other public ereditors. The advocates for Continutal funds have blended the interests of the army with ther creditors, from a conviction that no funds for partial arposes will go through those States to whose citizens the United States are largely indebted; or, if they shoul be carried through from impressions of the moment, wald have the necessary stability. * * * * * *

"The matter, with respect to the army, which has ocasioned most altercation in Congress and most dissisfaction in the army, has been the half-pay. The opinins on this head have been two. One party was for refering the several lines to their States, to make commutatio as they should think proper; the other for making the emmutation by Congress and funding it on Continentalsecurity. I was of this last opinion, and so were all tose who will be represented as having made use of the amy as puppets. Our principal reasons were, first, by n'erring the lines to their respective States those who vere opposed to the half-pay would have taken advantage of the officers' necessities to make the commutation far sort of an equivalent; secondly, the inequality which wald have arisen in the different States, when the officers eme to compare, (as has happened in other cases,) would have been a new source of discontent; thirdly, such a reference was a continuance of the old wretched State system, by which the ties between Congress and the army have been nearly dissolved, by which the resources of the States have been diverted from the common treasury and wasted; a system which your Excellency has often

From many other letters like this, relative o questions finance and political economy, the reader an readily understand why Washington, on his accesson to the Presidency, found no hesitation in selecting his young man, but profound statesman and thinker, as is Secretary of the Treasury.

The measures above intimated relative to the "com mutation" of officers and the "funding of the public debt" furnished the entering wedge that was urly destined to divide the Republic into two great paties. It was our intention to have made more than pasing allusion to the political history of this most interesting and critical period in our national life. The more we have studied it the mere profoundly have we been cavinced of the deep philosophy it contains. That the American Revolution should have occurred just at the time actually did; that it should have found just such men s it actually did find; that our present constitution shold have been formed when it actually was, and by the men who actually did form it; that the political partywho first umed the reins of Government should have been the party which actually did prevail; and then that this party, having served its end, should have been lisplaced ust when and how it actually was displaced, an so many facts and events which, in our judgment, have constituted not only the order, the strength, and the duratien of the republic, but its very existence: they each furnshed an element that was vital to the being of our embryon state, and it is only in their due apprehension and appreciation that we can rightly understand the difficulties, tangers, and glories of our revolutionary era, or fully realize the wonderful concatenation of propitious circumstances which, under Gou, have conducted us to the unexampled presperity and dignity we now enjoy as the peculiar depositaries of human freedom, and the representatives of our race in the highest of sublunary interests to which it are in the highest of sublunary interests to which it are in the highest of sublunary interests to which it are in the highest of sublunary interests to which it are in the highest of sublunary interests to which it are in the highest of sublunary interests to which it are in the highest of sublunary interests to which it are in the highest of sublunary interests to which it is a subject of investigation. In this Commander Ringgold has determined that the observations shall be complete. Not only the more prominent and obvious features, but every labor to erect-a fabric reared by their hands and cemented by their blood.

THE "PAN HANDLE" ELECTION.—The election in the considerable excitement, and resulted, as might have been supposed, in the election of the Hon. Lewis Steenrod. of Wheeling, who is pledged to oppose the right of way being granted to Pennsylvania. In Ohio county (where Wheeling is located) the vote stood for Steenrod 1,475, for Edgington (right of way candidate) 232. Breek county gave Edgington 503, and Steenrod but 67. Kancock mty gives Edgington a small majority, but of course Steenrod is elected. Dr. Smith has been re-elected to the House of Delegates from Brook county. He is an ardent friend of the right of way.

WESTERN VIRGINIA LUNATIC ASYLUM .- Dr. F. T. STRIBixo, the able and accomplished Superintendent of this sylum, has handed in his resignation to the Board of pirectors. This intelligence will be received with sincere regret by every friend of humanity in Virginia. It is, we think, about fifteen years since Dr. Stribling entered upon his post, and under his auspices, and mainly owing to his talents and influence, the Western Lunatic Asylum has acquired a degree of usefulness, and a reputation which is unsurpassed by that of any similar insti-tution in the United States. Seldom has any officer exhibited so rare a combination of qualifications for such a post. As a physician, pre-eminent in knowledge and skill, and as a man, firm, gentle, and humane, he has is erformed his most ardue rformed his most arduous and responsible task with a gment, devotion, fidelity and perseverance which have seen crowned with the most happy results to afflicted imanity, and have elicited the general and enthusiastic plaudits of all good and benevolent men. - Richmond Mail.

MURDER AT SEA.-Letters received at Boston give the articulars of a horrible tragedy on board the ship Rein-leer, bound from Boston to Valparaiso, with a considerable amount of bullion. During the second mate's watch he was killed by the crew, without disturbing the other officers. The murderers then descended to the cabin and killed Capt. Wilson, the first mate, steward, and two passengers, whilst sleeping in their berths. They then possessed themselves of the specie, launched one of the boats, scuttled the vessel, and pulled for the shore. Before they reached it, however, the villains fell out over the division of the plunder, and four of them pitched the fifth man overboard, and he perished. The ship was afterwards ought into Montevideo harbor, where the mutineers had o arrived. On seeing her one of them was seized with a panie, and made a confession. They were all arrested, and will be sent to England to be tried for their diabolical

CALIFORNIA OVERLAND ENIGRATION .- Up to the 20th CALIFORNIA OVERLAND EMIGRATION.—Up to the 20th timo there had passed Fort Kearney, en route for Cali-raia, 3,348 men, 905 women, 1,207 children, 1,320 wa-pus, 34,151 head of cattle, 1,691 horses, 740 mules, and 200 sheep. There was no sickness among them.

The latest novelty in the way of business is furnishing man with a hat and his own daguerrectype on the inside A hatter in New York advertises to do so. John Redpath and wife have recovered \$4,500 damages

om the Corporation of Alleghany city, Pa., for injuries stained by falling down an exposed embankment. Rev. A. Wooliscroft, a preacher for twenty-nine years, ently died of poison at Peoria, (Ill.) in conseque

ing a dose of arsenic in mistake for magnesia. Reuben Lyter, keeper of a hotel at Louisville, was sho nd killed last Sunday in an affray with his nephew, Geo. ph, who delivered himself up.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, bout to visit the islands of the Pacific and Oregon. Late accounts from Madeira, where a famine was prevail, represent the citizens to be well supplied with

The bill for the Niagara ship canal has been defeat the New York Assembly by the close vote of 50 to 48. Catharine Kine died in New York on Wednesday from THE NORTH PACIFIC EXPEDITION.

edition of Exploration and Survey to the North Pacific Ocean, China, and Janun Seas, Behring's Straits, &c.

much sourced that "ney will not grant exclusive presides to the Constinential vessels from the embargo."

In 17'63 he writes to the same effect from his headuarter, at Charleston:

"The people of this State are much prejudiced against Congress and the Financier. Those who came frost the minds of the "terrary and scientific portion of our community." The "noroughness of the preparations of our community. The "noroughness of the preparations of the side galleries. The meeting was addressed to put the wild have completed which have been maningly neglected by Mr. Stowe, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Rev. S. is the pression of our community. The "noroughness of the pression of the British and Poreign Annitation of the British and Poreign Annitation the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, he's recently excited much the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, he's recently excited much the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, he's recently excited much the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, he's recently excited much and the pression of the British and Poreign Annitation of the British and Pore

It is the object of the present paper to give a more de-tailed account of the scientific objects of the expedition, in all departments, whether economic or otherwise, as far as we have been able to ascertain them, and thus satisfy the demands of the more intelligent and enlightened of

our citizens.

It will be seen from the following statements that there It will be seen from the following statements that there is scarce a department of science, the knowledge of which could be increased by researches in the region forming the scene of operations, that has not been duly considered, and for which all provision has not been made that circumstances would allow. This cannot be said of former undertakings of this character, even of those whose patronage and pecuniary resources have been much more extensive. True, in these expeditions some particular sciences have received much greater attention. The single department of zoology has in some cases, been placed gle department of zoology has, in some cases, been placed in charge of a corps of six or more savans, while other gic department of zoology has, in some cases, been placed in charge of a corps of six or more savans, while other sciences have been entirely neglected. In the present only two or three of the scientific corps could be detailed for that department; but, on the other hand, important subjects of research, before but slightly considered or left untouched, have here received their due proportion of attention. No professed chemist, for instance, has heretofore accompanied an expedition, while in the present instance Mr. Storer, of Boston, who has for some time studied with Prof. Horsford, of Harvard University, goes out provided with an extensive and well-selected chemical apparatus. Photography, too, under the superintendence of Mr. Kern, will be practised wherever opportunity shall occur. The apparatus and preparations in this latter department are complete and in great variety.

In speaking of the extended and well-provided condition of the squadren, we cannot forbear speaking of the liberality of the respected Ex-Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, during whose official career the Expedition was organized, and since promptly and energetically sustained and completed by the present enlightened Secretary and statesman, the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, whose zeal and best wishes have been constantly exerted for its

zeal and best wishes have been constantly exerted for its efficiency and early departure. Commodores Morris and Shubrick have been, (as the Chiefs of the Bureaux of Ordnance and Equipment,) also Commodore Gregory, inde-fatigable in their exertions to make the Expedition all that the nature of the arduous duties require and the country look for and expect. Without Mr. J. P. Kennedy's valuable assistance, and determination to promote its interests, the squadron might have consisted of one or two small vessels, entirely insufficient to accomplish the results contemplated. It should here also be stated that the objects of the expedition, as originally contemplated by the Department at Washington, were entirely of a geographical and commercial character; and it is owing to the continued exertions of its well-selected commander, whose liberal and progressive views have already been the subject of remark, as well as to the ready acquiescence

subject of remark, as well as to the ready acquiescence of Secretary Kennedy, that the less practical but equally important subjects have received attention, and that science is indebted for the advancement of its cause which must result from preparations like these.

It may now be proper to give such details of the appointments and equipments in each of the sciences as we have been able to ascertain. Of the physical sciences, astronomy deservedly stands at the head. Commander Ringgold himself will act as chief astronomer, as far as his superintendence of the whole of the scientific opera-Ringgold himself will act as chief astronomer, as far as his superintendence of the whole of the scientific operations will permit. As assistant astronomers, he has appointed Lieut. J. M. Brooke, and also Mr. Coolidge, of Harvard Observatory at Cambridge, whose studies, both here and at the principal observatories in Germany, well fit him for the position. In this department also most of the sea officers of the squadron will assist, especially in the principal observatories. The instruments provided are not the principal observatory and the principal observatory.

can aspire; and such a retrospect, by acquaining us thing having any relation to the science will receive with the grandeur and difficulty of our position, would share of attention. Economic considerations must of waters of the country to the purposes of navigation, whether for the commercial or whaling interest; its fisheries; its internal resources; vegetable productions, wood mineral wealth, coal or metals. The accurate survey of vation will also be a primary object. The topographical and hydrographical parties for this purpose will be form-Pan Handle of Virginia for Senator last week created ed from the sea officers of the squadron, who have been considerable excitement, and resulted, as might have been judiciously selected by Commander Ringgold for their proficiency in these depastments. Most prominent among these stands Lieut. Commanding Rodgers, of the steamer these stands Lieut. Commanding Rodgers, of the steamer John Hancock, whose experience on the coast survey, especially among the Florida Keys, where he commanded the surveying steamer Hetzel, well qualifies him for the task. The drafting corps, to whose hand will be intrusted the mapping of the field notes, consists of Mr. F. D. Stuart, the chief, who occupied a position of the same nature on the Exploring Expedition, and who will be assisted by Mr. Knorr, Mr. Hartman, and Mr. Baker. There are also among the see officers some whose talents in this are also among the sea officers some whose talents in this department will find employment, as Lieutenants McCor-

kle and Fillebrown.

Mr. Stuart, who has been connected with the expedition from its earliest formation, and whose assiduity in assisting Commander Ringgold in organizing the hydrographical department has been continual, will have chief arge of meteorological instruments, of which there have been a great variety provided. From the nature of the researches in this science, all the officers are expected to contribute more or less to its advancement, that the number of observations in atmospheric phenomena may be as

A no less important part of this science in these regions he has is the preparation of a series of accurate landscapes, with a which will give a much better idea of some features of the country than could be obtained from a survey alone, and, in fact, fill the only void left to complete the geography of the region. This department is entrusted to Purser W. Brenton Boggs, artist of the expedition, to whom Mr. Kern acts as assistant.

Dr. Grier, Surgeon of the fleet, will superintend the collection of facts in ethnology and philology. In the latter science the Expedition is provided with blank vocabularies for some of the dialects, for which it is indebted to Prof. W. W. Turner, of Washington. Dr. Nichol will col-lect facts in medical statistics and in kindred subjects. The department of botany is in charge of Mr. Wright, who has recently made so many discoveries in his science in the region of Texas and New Mexico. He will be assisted in the collection and preservation of the specimens by a horticulturist and some young men who have been

by a horticulturist and some young men who have shipped among the seamen for that purpose.

As chief zoologist, Mr. Stimpson, of Boston, accompanies the Expedition, with Mr. Ames as assistant. In this department Lieutenant McCollum, of the Vincennes, will render valuable aid. Mr. Stimpson will also be materially assisted by a number of gentlemen who cultivate the contract of the cultivate of th particular divisions of the science; as, for instance, Dr. Stuart and Lieut. Van Wycke, of the Porpoise, and Dr. Nichol, of the Vincennes, in ornithology, and Lieut. Brooke in ichthyology. Mr. Ames will pay chief attention to erpetology.

The photographic apparatus of Mr. Kern will be of use in several of the departments of natural science. Daguer-rectypes, not only of individuals of native tribes, but of landscapes, buildings, ships, interesting scenes, and even of animals and plants, are intended to be taken.

of animals and plants, are intended to be taken.

The geology will be worked out by Messrs. Stimpson and Storer—the former taking the stratigraphical and paleontological portions, and the latter the mineralogical and chemical parts. Besides chemistry, Mr. Storer will turn his attention to metallurgy and mining, having ample implements for all necessary analyses.

In conclusion, we must not refrain from speaking of the efficiency of the regular officers of the squadron. Lt. Commanding Rolando, of the Vinceppes, is a model for a

Commanding Rolando, of the Vincennes, is a model for a sea officer, and under his ever-watchful care no accident can overthrow the hopes of the projectors of the Expedition. The squadron is also fortunate in engaging the services of Lt. Commanding Davis, of the brig Porpoise, whose experience on the Exploring Expedition will be of great advantage in this. Mr. Carter, sailing master of the Vincennes, was one of the officers of the American Arctic Expedition, and his knowledge of the character of Arctic Expedition, and his knowledge of the character of icy regions will come well in play among the bergs of Bearing's Straits. The rest of the officers are all young, active, and full of interest in the undertaking, having in every instance volunteered for the service.

D. D. day evening at Westchester, by the accidental discharge of a gun or pistol in the hands of a companion. He was a promising lad of about fifteen years of age, and at the time of this melancholy event was attending school at the above mentioned village.

MRS. STOWE IN ENGLAND.

The London Times of the 18th has some judicious remarks on the lionism of Mrs. Srows and her attendants, Mesers. Stowe and Beecher. The lady was present at leged novel mode of computing central forces as applied the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society—not, however, upon the platform, but in by Mr. Stowe, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Rev. S.
Ward, a colored man from Canada. The Times, in commenting upon the association, says:

The writer of this thinks he is canada to printing the writer of this thinks he is canada to printing the writer of this thinks he is canada. The writer of this thinks he is canada to printing the writer of this thinks he is canada to printing the writer of this thinks he is canada to printing the writer of this thinks he is canada to printing the writer of this thinks he is canada to printing the writer of this thinks he is canada to printing the writer of this thinks he is canada to printing the writer of this thinks he is canada to printing the writer of this thinks he is canada.

novels, and are particularly distasteful to the warm hearts of fair writers and readers.

We take the liberty, therefore, of regarding Mrs. Stowe quite distinctly from the meeting at Exeter Hall on Whit-Monday—quite distinctly from the reverend gentlemen and professors assembled on that occasion—distinctly from the resolutions then adopted, and even distinctly from herself, so far as she has been compelled to commit herself to any definite proposal for the abolition of slavery.

But even while we write we remember that Mrs. Stowe could not possibly agree with the very first resolution carried unanimously. If we remember right she has emphatically repudiated any such doctrine as that "the principle of immediate and unconditional emancipation is the only one that is consistent with the rights of the slave and the duty of the master." She does not think it the right of any body, however deserving, however mislave and the duty of the master." She does not think it the right of any body, however deserving, however miserable, to be utterly ruined, which would be the case of the Carolina slave suddenly emancipated; nor does she think it the duty of any man, however responsible, to ruin his dependants, as the slave-owners certainly would do if they gave in to this plan.

Mrs. Stowe would prepare the slave for freedom, and give him meanwhile the benefit of Christian usages and laws; and so little is she prepared to see the whole three

laws; and so little is she prepared to see the whole three millions emancipated, that when she has got only one of the three millions, and him a very superior specimen, free from the yoke, and on British seil, her only resource is

o send him to Liberia.
"Mrs. Stowe must * * have been pained, not to say disgusted, with the frantic impotence of the Exeter-hall abolitionists. They rose as she entered the room hall abolitionists. They rose as she entered the room and received her with more than loyalty. She deserves it, and we honor their enthusiasm. They repeated their homage at her departure. But what was really done meanwhile? What was said that could by any means help the poor slave, and resolve this feastul enigma? Absolutely nothing.

The Times then comments upon Mr. Stowe's absurd ecause totally impracticable scheme, which seems to be the burden of his speeches, viz. that the people of England must refuse to buy or wear the American staple so long as it is grown by slave labor. The Times says:

"Good advice, it is commonly said, is the cheapest currency in the world, except bad advice, which is cheaper still, and impossible advice, which is the cheapest of all. Our anti-slavery people advise the Americans to emancipate all the slaves at once, as we did the slaves in our West India Islands, though even that was not quite at once. We believe the advice to be about as impracticable as if we were to recommend the negroes to wash themselves white, or to change places with their masters forthwith on the receipt of our letters.

"It cannot, bowever, be desired that the Americans are

paying us off in our own coin, for we never heard more impracticable advice, if it means any thing at all, than what Professor Stowe liberally presented to the meeting at Exeter Hall. The advice is, that the people of England are to use free cotton, and they are to get the cotton grown free by the importation of Chinese laborers into the United States, who will work, the Professor says, for 6d. a day. In the first place, how are we to discriminate be-tween two bales of cotton from New York—which was picked by Cassy and Uncle Tom, and which by China-

"Then, who are to import the latter? It would be very "Then, who are to import the latter? It would be very imprudent philanthropy in the English to carry a set of poor ignorant creatures across the whole globe into the heart of an independent nation, particularly jealous of our interference—a nation, too, the States of which are not less jealous one of another. What if the slave States find the Chinamen exceedingly disagreeable people, and were to declare them all slaves, or expel them? It is found impossible to import Chinese laborers into our own sugar islands without a great deal of suffering and hardship. If it is any body's place to import them into the ship. If it is any body's place to import them into the United States, it falls rather to those who will have some sort of voice in their disposal for the future. No man of common prudence will ever undertake a charge which he will not be allowed to discharge according to the dictates of his own discretion. As to mere animal comforts, pect the American slave is quite as well off in these respects as the English laborer—at least if Mrs. Stowe is to be trusted. But these are remedies which, so far from being advocated or facilitated by our anti-slavery agitation, are only rendered more and more impractical

Stowe, who says that in his own early days black chil-dren were admitted into the same schools as white. If it is not so now, it is not owing to the progress of the cotton cultivation, but to the excessive hitterness provoked by the shalling and the increasing difficulty of dealing with free persons of color. Like many other people in the world's great comedy of errors, the abolitionists must retrace their steps, and eat a little humble pie.

"They must give up—indeed, Mrs. Stowe herself does give up—immediate and certain abolition, and return to the safer and less offensive plan of gradual amelioration. Let them put it in the power of every slave to purchase his own freedom, or have it purchased for him, at a not exorbitant price, and thus prepare them for that state of liberty which so few men born free know how to use pro-

The members of the Savannah fire department are pair 121 cents per hour while in active service. Besides this. when an alarm of fire is sounded, the first man at each engine house receives a premium of \$1, the seco 50 cents, and the third 50 cents. One of the companies known as No. 4, or the "Brown Boys," have established a fund from their hourly allowance, which during the last three years amounted to over \$1,100. This fund is drawn upon only in case of sickness of their members or for some common purpose. At present, after purchasing the neat uniform in which they parade, they have a surplus of about \$800.

THE "SOBER SECOND TROUGHT."-A man jumped off one of the Hoboken ferry boats (N. Y.) on Wednesday, with the intention of shuffling off his "mortal coil," but no sooner had he made the plunge than he cried out lustily for some body to save him. One of the deck hands threw him a rope and pulled him out of the water. He said he was a German, had failed to find employment, and was tired of life.

Ninety-five free colored persons from the interior of Georgia and Tennessee arrived at Savannah on the 24th ultimo, on their way to Liberia. They are under charge of the Rev. Mr. DYKE, of the Presbyterian, and the Rev. Mr. DYKE, of the Presbyterian, and the Rev. Mr. SMITH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are represented to be an orderly, discreet, well disposed set of people. They will sail in the brig Adaline, which has been chartered by the Colonization Society, and which is daily expected to arrive at Savannah.

WELL DONE, PHILADELPHIA !- A public meeting held at Philadelphia last Tuesday evening to take measures to pay off the debt of the American Sunday School ounting to \$15,000. The whole sum was sub scribed on the spot.

SKYLARKS .- A colony of skylarks, forty-two in nun ber, were recently imported from England by a gentleman of this city, and liberated on the farm of Samuel Canhy, about four miles out of town, with the hope of perpetua ting the species in this country, and thus adding a song-ster of much renown to our forest choir. The birds flew from the place at which they were released in various directions, and, for the most part, in flocks of three to twelve, alighting mostly within sight, upon adjoining farms. Several of them have been seen within the last ten days, one about two miles from the point of dispersion, rising high in the air, singing as it ascended.

[Delaware Republican.

DEATH OF A CENTENNARIAN .- The Pictou Chronicle records the death at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, on the 5th of May, at the extraordinary age of 105 years, of Jake, relict of the late Nathan Poshke, who was trumpet major on the staff of Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary war of the United States, and who died at Onslow, on his return from the United States in 1838, after having been admitted a revolutionary pensioner, and having received back pay for a number of years. The deceased was the first white woman who came to that part of the county of Syriney, having settled there in 1784. Her descendants number 147, being 10 children, 70 grandchildren, and 67 great grandchildren.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A son of Mr. Anni Dows, of the firm of Dows & Guiteau, of New York, was instantly killed on Tues-day evening at Westchester, by the accidental discharge of a gun or pistol in the hands of a companion. He was a proTO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMS: The "Intelligencer" of 14th May.con-tairs an interesting exhibit, by S. C. Cours, of an al-

The writer of this thinks he is entitled to priority, hav-

him to that science.

For mechanics, however, he has introduced it, where the results of central forces have been required, and may be seen in several contributions to the Journal of the Franklin Institute. As early as January, 1831, in a paper on the "Involute," amongst other objects to which it might be available, the steam engine "governor" was in-stanced, showing that, the time of the balls revolving being known, their cistance from the centre of rotation is

In the same journal, November, 1851, it is used to demonstrate the fallacy of a supposed gain of power by centrifugal force in the projected "static engine" in New York, which had created considerable excitement and sharp discussions in the newspapers, in which Prof. Loomis bore a prominent part.

Mr. Coues states truly that the periodic times of the planets may be known "with fractional accuracy." It is the distances that constitute the difficulty, for the earth might perform its orbit in (say) three hundred and sixtyfive days at any distance from the sun.

Assuming ninety-five million miles of distance to require an attracting force of the sun equal one, then with an attraction equal 1.005,263, the period of three hundred and sixty-five days would remain unchanged at ninetyfive and a half millions.

If we had the correct distance of any planet of which the time is known, and with the following brief version of Kepler's law, the system would be complete, viz: The T. W. BAKEWELL

CINCINNATI, MAY 20, 1853.

FROM THE SALT LAKE Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY The Mormons at present exhibit more enthusis The Mormons at present exhibit more enthusiasm of fanaticism, or whatever you may please to call it, than any other sect in existence. During the coming season they anticipate an addition of ten to twelve thousand to their community, to be made up of converts in Great Britain. The most of these are expected to be taken around Cape Horn, and landed at San Diego, in California. From San Diego to Great Salt Lake is a chain of Mormen settlements, which renders that route less tedious than from the Missouri. Whether the anticipations of so large an emigration will be fully realized is very questionable. It is a singular fact in regard to Mormon converts that not more than one-third of them come into the church—the rest fall off. This was told me by an intelligent Mormon, and I have no doubt of the fact. The open promulgation of the have no doubt of the fact. The open promulgation of the polygamy system will increase the amount of this waste. Great numbers, too, become discontented, either on account of the proximity of the gold mines or other causes, and go away never to return; and it is to me a matter of doubt whether the actual emigration will much more than make up this loss. Great efforts are now making to prevent removals from the valley. A new impulse has lately been given in regard to building the temple; the ground was broken on the —— instant, under imposing ceremonies; and large numbers are now excavating, preparatory to laying the corner-stone on the 1st of April. In addition to this, the president and his council have published in the Deseret News a kind of theological ukase, in which a strong effort is made to strengthen the allegiance of the discontented and wavening

of the discontented and wavering.

The Mormons are now making some experiments in the The Mormons are now making some experiments in the manufacture of sugar from beets. The machinery for this purpose was brought through in October and November last, too late to be put up at the public works, and some incipient steps taken, such as grinding the beet, pressing out the liquor, and making molasses and some sugar. It is a crude article, and has an acid taste, more like currant jelly than molasses. One difficulty in the production of a good article has become quite manifest. The soil here is strongly impregnated with salaratus, and the beet, being a very juicy root, absorbs a large quantity of this salt. Until some method of separating this from the sirup is discovered, a good article cannot be made. It is said, however, that the beets in Utah county are not so said, however, that the beets in Utah county are not so much impregnated with salts; if this, as is to be hoped, should turn out to be well-founded, the difficulty will be surmounted. Beets are raised here of enormous size, and are full of saccharine matter. The machinery has been brought from Europe at an immense expense, and it is extremely doubtful whether the company who own it will ever get the interest of their money. The high price of sugar here, however, operates as a tariff in the

and may ultimately make the business profitable.

There is at present a great want of capital to develop the resources of the Territory. The Mormons generally are poor, and in my judgment their peculiar church government tends to keep them so. Their system of tithing and of turning over their surplus property for the building of church edifices and the support of the priesthood is a constant drain, and effectually prevents the accumulation of wealth among individuals.

They are at work upon the temple, and, from its in-tended magnitude and finish, I judge that it cannot cost less than a million.

THE STAMPED ENVELOPES .- George F. Nesbitt, Wall street, (New York,) the contractor for the manufacture of prepared letter envelopes, has now prepared a large quantity of them for the disposal of Government. The envelopes are cut out by an instrument worked by steam, to the number of five hundred at a single operation. The image of Washington is stamped on them in white bas-relief and the rates of the postage printed in red ink. After applying the gluten, they are consted in heading. After applying the gluten, they are counted in bundles of twenty-five and sent to Washington, whence they will find twenty-five and sent to Washington, whence they will and their way through the postmasters to every part of the country. They are of white and buff paper, and water-lined with the initials of the Post Office Department of the United States. About one hundred and fifty operatives, chiefly females, have been employed in the work. Special precautions are taken against forgery and the abstraction of envelopes from the manufactory, for which offences the new post office laws have imposed a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not offences the new post omce laws have imposument not not less than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both such fine and hiprisonment.

[New York Evening Post.

BLOW UP OF A POWDER MILL.—The Xenia Torchlight says one of the Powder Mills of Austin, King & Co. exploded on Wednesday of last week, tearing the building and machinery to atoms, and scattering them in every direction. No personal injury was done.

THE PINO INDIANS IN TEXAS. The Galveston (Texas) News gives some interesting par-ciculars of the Pino tribe of Indians, who cultivate cotton

The Galveston (Texas) News gives some interesting particulars of the Pino tribe of Indians, who cultivate cotton on the Gila river:

The tribe of Pino Indians is estimated at 6,000 in number, living in villages upon the left bank of the Rio Gila, about two hundred miles above its junction with Rio Colorado. The valley they occupy extends uninterruptedly for nearly a hundred miles along the river bank, averaging probably a width of two miles. It is easily trigated by acequias from the river, and requiring from one man little labor but the sowing of seed, when abundant crops are produced. The Pinos use no plough, but when a field is covered by water they soften the soil by treading it with their bare feet.

The principal productions are cetton, tobacco, maize, wheat, squashes, and melong, all of which are found among them in great perfection and in abundance. This tribe of Indians have occupied the land of their fathers since the time of their earliest traditions, and yet there is in their midst the ruin of an ancient mansion, the origin of which they do not pretend to know. Similar ruins exist upon Rio Salinas, and in their construction indicate a race of men advanced in civilization and arts. They are principally of adobe, and we should suppose them the remains of ancient spanish missiors, did not the historians of those early adventurers describe them nearly as they now exist, and refer their origin to a race even them lost to tradition. Another tribe of Indians, called Coe Maricopas, driven by Cuchanes from Rio Colorado, have found an asylum with the powerful Pines. The villages are contiguous, and the modes of life are the same with both tribes. For the last fifty years the alliance, offensive and defensive, has centinued. They have been constantly at war with all other tribes, save the Cocopas, who lately have joined their deadliest foos, the Yumas. The government of these united tribes, while monarchied in its form, is republican in its tendency. Captains are chosen by the people, and from these is selecte